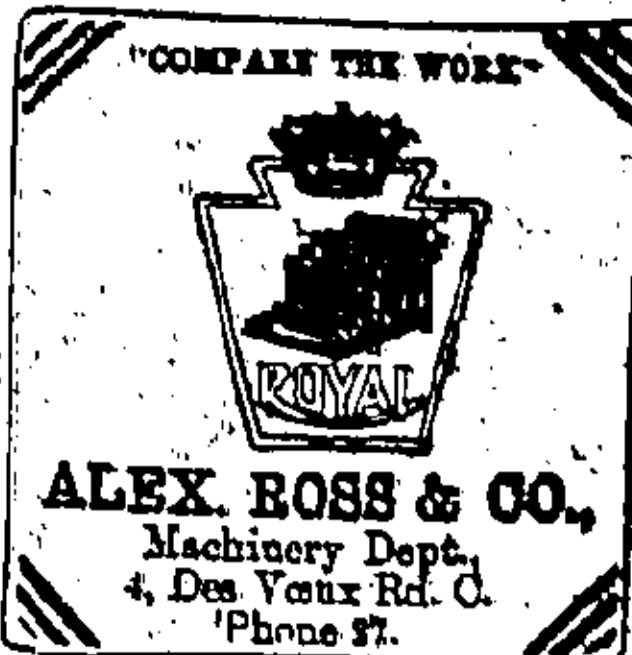


ALL BRITISH
LEATHER COLLARS
LEADS & HARNESS
FOR DOGS
OF ALL SIZES
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



November 19, 1919, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 66.

November 18, 1919, Temperature 74.

No. 17799. 四拜禮 號三十月一十年九十一百九十一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

日一十月九未已天國華人國事中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
HOK UN-KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Bollermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
TELEPHONES:—Works E.21; Manager E.329; Harbour Engineer E.120;
Works Sup't. K.410.
TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURNE."

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
Tel. 482. 24, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. 482.
Agents for South China:—
**HUDSON, ESSEX, CHANDLER,
OVERLAND CARS**
A consignment of **HUDSON** and **ESSEX** Cars
expected shortly.
Orders may now be booked. Cars for hire.
Lessons in driving at moderate inclusive prices.

**WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS**

Cure a Cold in the Shortest
Possible Time.
An Excellent Remedy For
Neuralgia and Malarial
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly
from Hongkong to customers in
England & elsewhere abroad.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
"WOLSEY"

Pure wool underwear
PRICE \$5.75 UP.

GENT'S AND CHILD'S
part wool

COMBINATIONS

Heavy Ribbed Unshrinkable

PRICES \$2.25 to \$3.50 A SUIT

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.
TEL. 1355.

Dick Bros
TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ARCHBISHOP AND THE L.O.W.

LONDON, Nov. 7.
The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a letter urging Christian men and women everywhere reverently to carry out the King's proposed silence. In the absence of the cardinal archbishop, who has gone to Lourdes in connection with the anniversary of the armistice, the vicar-general issued a similar exhortation. The Archbishop of Canterbury concludes by stressing the duty devolving upon all to realize the true meaning of the League of Nations. He hopes that prayers will be offered up for the L.O.N. on Tuesday, adding "the knowledge of what the League can and please God will bring to establishing the world's peace and bettering the world's life gives a bright setting point and purpose to the first anniversary of armistice day."

BELATED PLANS FOR THAT SILENCE.

People of all classes have taken up with enthusiasm the King's suggestion for an armistice commemoration, and have arranged to synchronize clocks so as to ensure everywhere an instant silence and suspension of movement. Railway companies, police, local authorities and the clergy are co-operating to give the most striking emphasis to the solemnity of the occasion. The Admiralty wirelessed warships and merchant ships to slow down where practicable, the crews to stand at attention. The army was instructed to render a similar act of homage.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CHINA'S ONLY HEREDITARY DUKEDOM.

PEKING, Nov. 11.
Duke Kung, the seventy-fourth lineal descendant of Confucius, has died. Posthumous honours will be conferred upon him by the President, who also awards a thousand dollars for funeral expenses. This dukedom is the only hereditary dukedom in China.

Mr. C. F. Fung, Chinese Delegate at the Paris conference, is the seventy-fifth descendant and succeeds to the title.

NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

It is understood that Chow Tsz-chi becomes Minister of Finance, the obstruction having been overcome. Chow declares that he has no party ties.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The following were the results of the third day of the Autumn Race Meeting at Shanghai:—
PAR-MERU CUP.—Mile and a half.
Mr. Behnchild's Scala

(Mr. Graham) 1
*Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Mozwicks... (Mr. J. K. Brand) 2
*Mr. F. S. Gibbons' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Burdill) 2
* Dead heat.
Time: 3mins., 17secs.

JOCKEY CUP.—Mile and a quarter.
Mr. M. O. Springfield's Wild Cat (Mr. Pinkerton) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Hawfinch (Mr. Peacock) 2
Mr. E. S. Hine's Majuba (Mr. Hine) 3

Time: 2mins., 45 3/4secs.
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Mile and a quarter.
Silver Stake ... (Mr. Johnstone) 1
The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 2
Hallowe'en (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins., 38secs.

THE JESSFIELD CUP.—Mile and a quarter.
Mr. Sutcliffe's Castlesand (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. MacGregor's Red Coat (Mr. Bremner) 2
Mr. McBain's Golden Flame (Mr. Dalgarro) 3

Time: 2mins., 45 2/3secs.
FLYAWAY PLATE.—Seven furlongs.
Messrs. Toes and Spotsman's Triumph (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Time: 2mins., 46secs.

GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. S. Spunt's Last Call (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Fash's Damer (Mr. Dalgarro) 2

Time: 1min., 47 2/3secs.

BUNLING WELT CUP.—Mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Heron (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Butterfield's Iron Sand (Mr. Vida) 2

Time: 2mins., 51 1/2secs.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

ON WATCH!

A cold wind keen across the sea
And whistles through the strands
And smoke-rolls guys.
A gray wave rolls curling, threatening,
Near,
And sweeps beneath the keel, again
To rise
And build itself to leeward—to the
height
To which it had aspired before the
foot
Of onward-surfing steamer trod it
down.
The gray sky is blacked with column
of soot
That thickly streams in steady cloud
abut,
Then bends itself across the sunless
sky
And, shattered, drifts away before
the wind
To disappear in vapory wisps on
high.
The wash of sea against the bulging
bow
Awakes the drowsy lookout from his
daze.
The busy mate, warm-clad in pilot
cloth,
Across the reeling bridge resumes his
goes.
From starboard side he tramps across
to port
And back again. And stops to scrutinize
The compass card to verify the
course.
Then glances, oft to see upon the
rise
Of tumbling waves, the log-line twist
and spin.
He marks upon the chart the knots
he's gained,
With stubby pencil clutched in thick-
gloved hand.
And jots down in the log the speed
attained.
He turns and shouts an order,
screams heard,
Half-drowned by the steam exhaust's
house roar;
And clear above the trawl of the
ship—
Eight bells strike! The weary watch
is over.

—JAMES V. MURRAY.

OUR BULLY MATE.

Overly-enthusiastic—
Loud he is 'an' too bombastic;
Rears just like an angry bull;
While our best we have an' pull.
Never kin we do enough.
To put a stopper to his guff!
Has another job to do
Just as we are 'gittin' through.
Can't say nothin' else but "No!"
When we want our watch below,
Joy an' ease he seems to hate;
Overbearin'—that's our mate.

—JAMES V. MURRAY.

FALCONS AND CROWS.

The wind soars high o'er mountain
top
And swoops through valley low.
It lifts the falcon up and up
And downward beats the crow.
Dame Fortune's breath blows some
men high
And some are blown down low.
The strong swift falcon upwards
fly—
The weak crows caw below.

—JAMES V. MURRAY.

THANKS!

To Keke West,
Thanks for your criticism which I
read with interest and admiration
true!
You are indeed a poet and a critic
too!
But your lines are as childish as
mine, yet
As you are a critic, I agree with you.
Don't you know that to use the
least words,
Parades of those great birds of the
past
Would be a plagiarism true? I wish
you could
Enlighten me if it is so.
I want to express my thoughts
With my own words and phrases that
I'll not be called a plagiarist.
Should've versed mine present before
your eyes,
I wish you would scan them
And criticize again.
I'll always welcome criticism of
These poets who know more than
me.

I thank you in advance!

ESANIP.

Hongkong, November 12.

[We suppose this to be meant for

what they call *verso libri*. There is

considerably more *libri* than *verso* in

it, but mistakes. We pass it on ac-

count of "plagiarism true," which

should not be allowed to die.—Ed.

C.M.]

BUSINESS NOTICES

CHOICE DESIGNS

IN PURE WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS

JAEGER

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKES

SOMETHING REALLY USEFUL

FOR THE CAR

CALL AND INSPECT
THIS SELECTION

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 682.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

PACIFIC PORTS ANNUAL.

Trade Articles from all Pacific Regions, Descriptive
Articles on all Ports of the Pacific Ocean—W. & S. America,
Japan, China, Australasia, etc.

Freight Calculation Table, Distance Table, Trade
Statistics, Port and Postal Regulations, etc., etc.

On Sale at Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central.

TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and
varied assortment of the above, including
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes,
Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military
Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors,
Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PHARMACY,
22, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 345.



WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

CIGARS! CIGARS!

JUST ARRIVED FROM HOLLAND A CONSIGNMENT OF
"FLOR DE ROELOFS"

FIRST CLASS DUTCH CIGARS.

Apply for Quotations and Samples

Sole Importers

"TRANSMARINA" Trading Company,
Hotel Mansions.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15 Queen's Road Central.

(Tel. 75.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNNIE WALKER Whisky

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANLEY PAGE LTD.

Cricklewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
At No. 22 Godown, Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Lt., Kowloon.1 Drum Caustic Soda
(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)12 Drums Caustic Soda
(Stored in No. 10 Godown.)16 Cases Bicarbonate of Soda
(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)2 Cases Sulphuric Acid
(Stored in No. 26 Godown.)64 Cases Aluminium Sulphate
(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)44 Cases Aluminium Sulphite
(Stored in No. 28 Godown.)93 Cases Aluminium Sulphate
(Stored in No. 1 Godown.)28 Bags Talcum Powder
(Stored in No. 28 Godown.)40 Bags Talcum Powder
(Stored in No. 3 Godown.)56 Cases Naphthalene
(Stored in No. C Godown.)50 Cases Chrome Alum
(Stored in No. 51 Godown.)16 Cases Bisulphite of Soda
(Stored in No. 23 Godown.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.WEDNESDAY, November 19,
1919,
AT NOON,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,
The Wreck of the S.S.TAIWAN MARU,
with all her gear appurtenances as she
now lies stranded in the Hainan Straits.Terms: Cash on fall of Hammer,
when vessel will be at purchaser's Risk.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 12, 1919.INTIMATIONS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.TEA DANCES will be held on
the following DAYS during the
month of November, from 4.30 to 7
p.m.TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 14TH.
MONDAY, 17TH. FRIDAY, 21ST.
MONDAY, 24TH. THURSDAY, 27TH.
Admission to Dance Room each Day
\$1 per head, including TEA.J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to
complete the work in connection
with the above Hotel at the earliest
possible date without interruption, and
in order to avoid all possibility of damage
to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work,
etc. The public are requested to
kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel
as on and from this date until its
completion and formal opening on
which due Notice will be given by
advertisement in the local newspapers.The Management of the Hotel feel
sure that they may rely upon the ready
co-operation of the public in the for-
going regard.Dated this Sixth day of November,
1919.For the HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. W. P. SIMPSON, late of Messrs.
SIMPSON & SONS, Tailors, 22,
Maddox Street, London, W.1, has this
Day joined our Firm as Cutter.DISS, BROS.
Tallow.
Alexandre Buildings,
Hongkong, November 8, 1919.G. P. LAMMERT.
NOTICE.ALL PERSONS with the exception
of persons of Chinese race, wishing
to leave the Colony must have in their
possession a VALID PASSPORT.
Passengers not in possession of passports
will not be allowed to leave the Colony.
All persons with certain exceptions,
who remain in the Colony for more
than 7 days are required to register
themselves under the REGISTRATION
of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the par-
ticulars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.E. D. O. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.'Phone 2500.
85 Des Voeux Road
Central.JUST RECEIVED
from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

WEDNESDAY, November 19,
1919,AT NOON,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,
The Wreck of the S.S.

TAIWAN MARU,

with all her gear appurtenances as she

now lies stranded in the Hainan Straits.

Terms: Cash on fall of Hammer,

when vessel will be at purchaser's Risk.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 12, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received direct from the
NORTHERN SCOTTISH
FISHERIES selectedFILLET HADDOCK
AND KIPPERS.

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Eggs,
and on Approval Books

FOR COLLECTORS

GRACO & CO.,
DRAILERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,
TOYS, &c., &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADETO
ORDER

MATERIALS

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

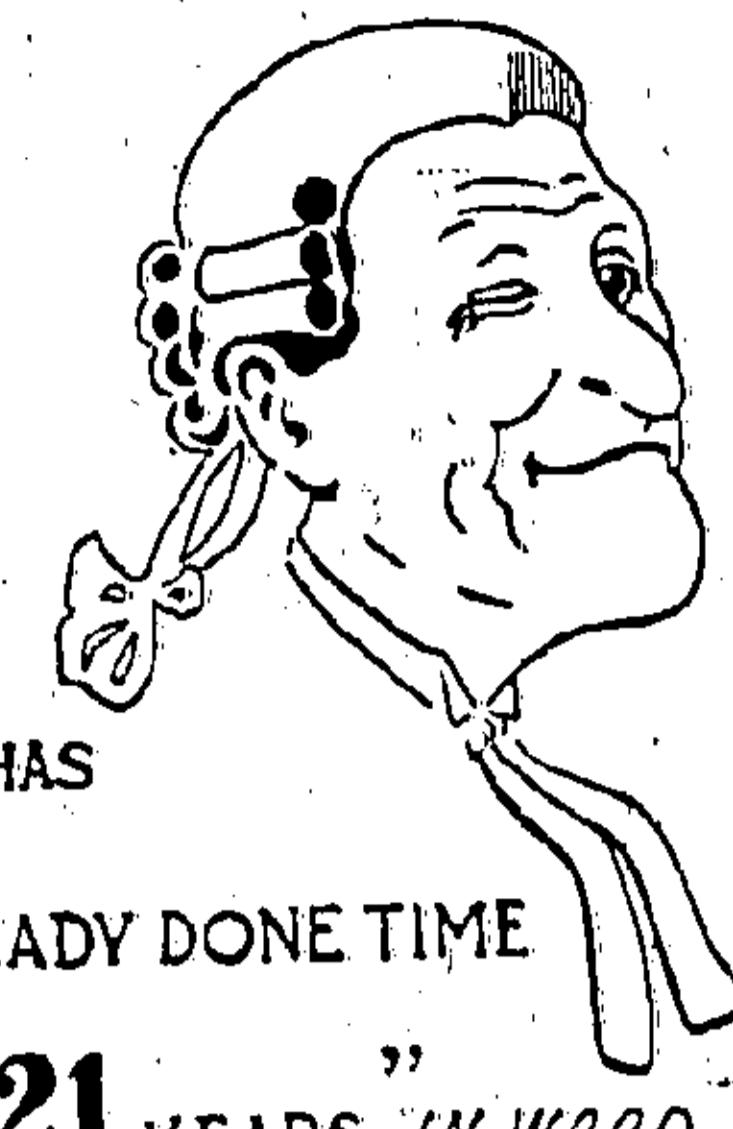
A

A

A

A

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY



QUALITY
TRY IT
AND BE YOUR
OWN JUDGE

IT HAS
ALREADY DONE TIME

21 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

HongKong AND China.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK.
PLAIN CLOTHS & GABERDINES

FOR
COAT FROCKS
AND
COSTUMES
ELEGANT
FUR SETS
AND
CAPES
SMART COATS.

BIRTHS.

JONES.—On November 3, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, a son (stillborn).
MARTHOUD.—On November 6, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Marthou, a son.
TINKER.—On November 4, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Tinker, a daughter.
HOLLAMBY.—On November 5, at Shanghai, to the wife of S. H. Hollamby, a son.

MARRIAGE.

ORTON.—JACK SMITH.—On October 30, at Yokohama, Thomas Orton to Ethel Jack-Smith.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—On November 6, at Great Crosby, near Liverpool, The Rev. J. H. Atkinson, Age 73.
HONES.—On November 8, at Han-kow, China, Frank Willibar Hones, aged 82 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

To be revolutionary in IDEAS, ideas is good. To be revolutionary in politics is bad, and silly, because revolutionary deeds usually are performed by peoples unprepared. Men talk about making laws, but that's a misrepresentation. Laws just happen. Laws adapt themselves to circumstances and needs, and men adapt themselves to the laws. The mainspring of civilization is constant adaptation. Modern communities are very different from ancient ones, and future ones will be different again. Most reformers are like the boy who is in a hurry to grow up, impatient to be a man, resentful of intermediate stages. When they get an idea they want to use it like a war club, and wallop other skulls with it. They are a nuisance like the proud father of a first baby. At the opposite extreme is the Conservative. When he gets an idea usually by inheritance, he shoves it into an ark of intolerance and worship it, and hates all other ideas at first sight. To him other ideas are as mad dogs, and he cries for a Muzzling Order. Somewhere be-

See the conqueror: CASUALTIES dollar swank along AMONG Four and Eightpenny COINS. Street, a wartime profiteer if ever there was one. Some Brass Hat, our dollar is. His sister Rupee also puts on airs. Poor old Quid copper one, and limps a bit. It seems he was badly set by Dr. Bradbury. But bless you, he has nothing to grumble at. Look at Herr Mark, poor devil, unable to scrape eight farthings together, and Monsieur Frank, his enemy, unable to keep pace with his pals.

"All very well for A PERTINENT you to jeer at REQUEST." Reuter's attempt to explain the Royal Society's announcement," writes a regular reader. "I don't complain. I nearly always read you with enjoyment. But if you know all about it, why don't you explain it for us?" If we knew all about it we would, but we don't. We know next to nothing about it. We don't even know what the announcement was. We think we know what it was not, namely, what the message said it was. Our friend will admit, we suppose, that satisfactory demonstration of a negative, of an impossibility, is a step on the road to knowledge. For instance. We have no idea what Heaven is like, and so do not pretend to tell you what it is like. We have no hesitation or doubt in telling you what it is not like, what it cannot be like, and that's certainly something to the good, with so many liars about it.

No normally developed SPACE, brain should need to have space defined for it. Space is a verbal coin in philosophic currency, a token coin. It means emptiness, nothingness, the absence of extension or form. To talk of a bend or twist or kink in nothing is meaningless. The reference to calculations and instruments suggests that it was some astronomical problem of refraction they were discussing. We have in our reading encountered the speculation that "away out in space," beyond our ken, two and two may not make four, and the law of gravitation may not prevail. We get the idea, but it is idle and foolish. Things which are equal to the same thing must always equal each other, in any dimension. Star light behaving in a certain way "when passing the sun" can prove nothing beyond some fact of vision and refraction. Careful astronomical measurements do not take us to the stars, or not into space. They only lead us to the human eye, and to the brain behind it. Newton's establishment of Kepler's third law must stand unshaken whatever their measurements and calculations disclose. We need no new philosophy of the universe where gravitation is concerned.

"Every particle of matter in the universe SKIP THIS, attracts every other particle with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance between them, and directly as the product of the masses of the two particles." If the velocity of light be 186,000 miles a second, and your star at a mean distance of 93,000,000 miles, one light year, as they call it, must equal 5,865,656 million miles, which allows plenty of room for error without making a fuss about it or belittling Sir Isaac Newton in favour of a German professor, and certainly provides no excuse for talking nonsense about space. We are a much higher and better authority on Space than Sir Oliver Lodge is. We have so much of it to fill every day, confound it.

We saw a coolie with a A LOST large patch across the IDEA. seat of his trousers. The patch was of different material and 'colour, and would have made a member of the Hongkong Club afraid to turn his back on the enemy, but the coolie was happily unconscious of it. It gave us a perfectly splendid idea, which we were developing all that evening, but unfortunately we got among a lot of Sinn Feiners and Bolsheviks and tanks and things and lost it. It had something to do with Dissenters and Cromwell, and a bearing on the local Housing Problem, but we simply cannot put it together again. That's the worst of that kind of idea. It will not thrive on unlimited beer, and be better than London snow. If any of our boozy congregation found it, we hope they'll return it. We know it was a good idea, but we cannot remember what it was. Let's hope he will be kind to it. All ideas deserve good homes. That's why we run The China Mail as a sort of Barnardo's Home for ideas.

The leisurely procedure of the MATERNITY HOSPITAL government in the matter of the Maternity Ward, first pointed out in the China Mail, does make it appear very strongly that it doesn't worry unduly about people of smaller means. Taipan wives can be sent away without considering ways and means, so there is no hurry. It promises. It buys a building. It spends quite a considerable sum in making the building habitable (after turning out the rent-paying tenants) and then puts in a government servant. If this procedure can be justified, we shall admire to see it done. So far as we recollect, no attempt has been yet made to justify it. Our Government does not even talk to us as the King talked to the Basutos. "I have spoken." It lies low and says nothing. What do we matter?

"Keith West" is quite OUR LOCAL evidently better poet POETS than "Espanip," who is weak on technique and has probably not studied prosody. Our sympathy goes, however, to the regular trier, who sings as the birds sing, the simple emotions of his passionate heart. To have gifts like "Keith West" to use them only once, and then only to jeer at a brother poet, is not good. Besides, his argument against repetition and bathos in a love poem could be met by asserting its truth to nature. A lover addressing his lady is always full of repetitions. Repetition is the art of art, as any girl will tell you. And who, cold-bloodedly looking on, can miss the bathos of the amorous male! Let "Keith West" give us a lyric or two touching on the humours of local politics, and then he will have a better right to chaff the others. By way of suggestion, he might sing us the song of the Laird of Cheung-chau.

The editor thinks RACIAL enough has been said PREJUDICE about the police uniform question, especially as the controversy is tending to unprofitable racial recriminations. He therefore applies the closure. The idea of the China Mail is to give full publicity to all sides, and to Burke no discussion; but of course there has to be a line drawn somewhere. "Brown Man's" excellent letter would have gone in, but it was written on both sides of the paper, and we had no time to copy it.

Lloyd George does not now deny that there was a breakfast-table discussion with Mr. Bullock, but "it is categorically denied that any statement is given for publication." Quite so. No doubt that, in the ordinary course such discussions are private, confidential, not to be repeated. But if one party stands up in public and tells derogatory lies about you, are you bound by the convention, or by the implied pledge of secrecy? We do not think so. A fair man would think so. Subordinates in the British service have been trained to put up with that sort of injustice (it quite often happens) but it isn't fair or right.

In the same way officers in the Army are penalized. Whatever they see they mustn't tell. In effect, though "good for discipline," it amounts to an organized conspiracy to deceive the people, their masters. Note how Churchill wanted the point of Parliament's right to decide our policy in Russia. He didn't deny the right. Oh no. He admitted it cheerfully. But he took the military view that while operations are proceeding (operations not sanctioned by Parliament, and no war on) it would not do to imperil them by premature statements. When all was done, a full statement would be laid before Parliament. Isn't that impudence? Parliament's rights are admitted, but they are withheld until it is too late to exercise them. He ought to have been howled down. Yet that sort of official "assurance" seems to pacify the Press. Why? Is the Press so stupid? No. Then it must be venal. It is.

The later message shows that the metro- THE STRAIGHT LINE was recently suspended: the Calcutta-South America Line and the Java Line were kept open by ships operating but once a month, as the tonnage offering on these routes was small. The Calcutta-New York Line has a service of two vessels monthly.

The first of the Special Services in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Union Church will be held next Sunday at the ordinary hour of morning Service, 11 o'clock. It will be attended by H. E. the Governor H. E. Major General Ventris, and Commodore Gunner, R. N.

Of the Nippon Yusen "Kaisha" services operating from Calcutta, the Calcutta-Seatic Line was recently suspended: the Calcutta-South America Line and the Java Line were kept open by ships operating but once a month, as the tonnage offering on these routes was small. The Calcutta-New York Line has a service of two vessels monthly.

The training ships "Tokwa" and "Azuma" with the graduating

cadets from the academy at Erima are expected to leave Yokosuka on November 24. They will call at Sasebo, Keeling, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Toulon, Malta, etc. Returning they will call at Batavia, and reach Yokosuka on May 23, 1920.

During 1918 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Dairen was 4,417 vessels of 3,812,742 tons showing, when compared with 1917 an increase of vessels and 322,296 tons.

The percentages of the different flags were: 87.3 per cent Japanese; 6.3

per cent Chinese; 3.4 per cent British; 1.2 per cent Dutch; and 1.8 per cent Danish, French, Norwegian and Russian.

The Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha, which was recently admitted to the Australian Steamship Conference contemplates increasing its capital to 15,000,000. The increase will be divided into 80,000 shares, 60,000 shares of which will be allotted to the present shareholders at the rate of one new share for one old one.

The remaining shares will be put on the market for public subscription at a premium.

It is hoped that all owners who did not compete last Saturday will sail their boats in the future events and so fill all the classes.

The Italian a.s. "Nippon" which arrived at Woosung on October 29 brought out two coastal motor boats with their crews. These boats carry torpedo sponsons abreast and outboard, their method of attack being to dash at their objective at high speed, drop the torpedo and escape as best they may. A gun is also carried. The vessels will be on the China Station muster.

The opening of a new line recently between Vladivostok and Tsuruga by the Town Steamship Company of Kobe was very welcome to merchants, who have hitherto been suffering considerably from the accumulation of goods caused chiefly by the shortage of cargo space; and it is therefore expected that the steamers on this line will be fully loaded both on outward and return voyages for some time to come.

The two prisoners charged with the murder of a woman in Lan Tao Island were sentenced to death yesterday at the Sessions.

On the U. S. R. C. ground yesterday a hockey match was played between the Club and the 74th Punjabis. The Punjabis won by 7 goals.

The wedding was solemnized at the Peak Church, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. G. A. L. Boissevain, of the J.C.L., and Miss Constance Joanna Testas van Oud Wulven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. T. van Oud Wulven-Lans, of The Hague, Holland. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyl officiated, and Mr. G. Grimble was at the organ. The bride was given away by Mr. J. C. F. J. Quarles van Ufford; the best man was Mr. J. J. Haver Droeze, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mia Soeters and Kitty Jonckheer.

"WALLA WALLA" Motor boats

are built for your service.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

It is reminded that the last Xmas mail will be despatched per the s.s. "Yokohama Maru" to-morrow.

Quarantine on steamers from Shanghai to Tsin-tao has been lifted. Quarantine on vessels arriving at Nagasaki has been reduced to one day.

An interesting "Whist drive" was held at the Police Recreation Club, last evening. There were seventeen tables admirably supervised by Sergeant Reid who acted as M. C.

The T.K.K.s.s. "Nippon Maru" went ashore on a rocky reef of Point San Pedro, nineteen miles south of San Francisco, on October 22, but was refloated without any noticeable damage and proceeded to San Francisco.

Of the German vessels scuttled at Scapa Flow, the battleship "Baden," the cruisers "Frankfort," "Nuremberg" and "Emden," and fifteen destroyers, have been floated and three other destroyers probably will be raised.

Another American steamship service, the Barber Line, has entered the trans-Pacific trade. The Pacific Steamship Co. will be the Agents for the new line in the Far East. The new line will maintain a monthly service from New York around the world.

Commander James Wilson, R. N. R., late commodore of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, who was buried at Reigate recently, destroyed the last German submarine during the war, in mid-Atlantic two hours before the Armistice was signed.

The first of the Special Services in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Union Church will be held next Sunday at the ordinary hour of morning Service, 11 o'clock. It will be attended by H. E. the Governor H. E. Major General Ventris, and Commodore Gunner, R. N.

Of the Nippon Yusen "Kaisha" services operating from Calcutta, the Calcutta-Seatic Line was recently suspended: the Calcutta-South America Line and the Java Line were kept open by ships operating but once a month, as the tonnage offering on these routes was small. The Calcutta-New York Line has a service of two vessels monthly.

The training ships "Tokwa" and "Azuma" with the graduating

cadets from the academy at Erima are expected to leave Yokosuka on November 24. They will call at Sasebo, Keeling, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Toulon, Malta, etc. Returning they will call at Batavia, and reach Yokosuka on May 23, 1920.

During 1918 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Dairen was 4,417 vessels of 3,812,742 tons showing, when compared with 1917 an increase of vessels and 322,296 tons.

The percentages of the different flags were: 87.3 per cent Japanese; 6.3 per cent Chinese; 3.4 per cent British; 1.2 per cent Dutch; and 1.8 per cent Danish, French, Norwegian and Russian.

It is hoped that all owners who did not compete last Saturday will sail their boats in the future events and so fill all the classes.

The Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha, which was recently admitted to the Australian Steamship Conference contemplates increasing its capital to 15,000,000. The increase will be divided into 80,000 shares, 60,000 shares of which will be allotted to the present shareholders at the rate of one new share for one old one.

The remaining shares will be put on the market for public subscription at a premium.

The Italian a.s. "Nippon" which arrived at Woosung on October 29 brought out two coastal motor boats with their crews. These boats carry torpedo sponsons abreast and outboard, their method of attack being to dash at their objective at high speed, drop the torpedo and escape as best they may. A gun is also carried. The vessels will be on the China Station muster.

The opening of a new line recently between Vladivostok and Tsuruga by the Town Steamship Company of Kobe was very welcome to merchants, who have hitherto been suffering considerably from the accumulation of goods caused chiefly by the shortage of cargo space; and it is therefore expected that the steamers on this line will be fully loaded both on outward and return voyages for some time to come.

In the district of Honam near Canton there is placed for public view, the body of a Chinese lady aged 60. What is peculiar about her is that in appearance she does not look like a corpse. There is all the freshness of life about her. Doctors have been to see her, and all pronounce her dead. The body is 13 days old now, and yet there is no sign of decomposition. The Chinese say that she was a saint. Since she was 30 years old, until her death, her only food was vegetables and fruit.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club in their League game with the R.G.A. on the club ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. A. H. Rumjahn (Captain), A. L. Arculli, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, G. C. Earle, A. A. Rumjahn, N. M. Buz, E. A. Moosdeen, G. Partabrial, E. Moosdeen, and D. Rumjahn. Reserve—E. Riz.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. L.R.C.

The following will represent the L.R.C. in a League match against the University on the latter's ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. A. H. Rumjahn (Captain), A. L. Arculli, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, G. C. Earle, A. A. Rumjahn, N. M. Buz, E. A. Moosdeen, G. Partabrial, E. Moosdeen, and D. Rumjahn. Reserve—E. Riz.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to prepare for it. Chen-mlin's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's power and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for almost anything. Portable by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

YACHTING.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The first of the series of Club Championship Races for Racing Yachts was sailed off on Saturday afternoon over No. 9 course for all classes.

Course—Mark boat in Quarry Bay (P.), Channel Rocks (S.), Lyman Beacon (P.), Mark boat in Quarry Bay (S.) 9.5 miles. Results:

HANDICAP CLASS.

(Start at 2.30 p.m.)

Yachts. Handicap on Course. Finishing Time. Corrected Time.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Dione Scratch 4.12.12 4.12.12

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

AN IMPRESSIVE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S ADDRESS.

The Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong opened in the Supreme Court at Shanghai at 10 o'clock on Nov. 5. The Court was crowded, delegates occupying the centre of the room, members of the Chambers represented, and ladies, occupying the seats near the entrance.

Amongst those specially invited to attend were Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Commodore A. A. Ellison, C.B., Mr. Hugh Horne (Commercial Secretary of Embassy, Tokyo), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Mr. Herbert Beer, and others.

Shortly after 10 o'clock proceedings opened with a Resolution moved by Hongkong, in the person of Mr. John Johnstone, that Mr. H. A. J. Macay, acting Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber, be elected Chairman of the Conference. Mr. R. G. Buchan, representing Tientsin, seconded.

Peking, represented by Mr. S. Mayers, then moved that Mr. E. M. Gull, Secretary to the Shanghai Chamber, be appointed Secretary to the Conference, and the motion was seconded by Mr. C. A. Fraser, representing Hankow.

The arrival of H. M. Minister, Sir John Jordan, was then announced. He was accompanied by H.M. Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., and welcomed by the Chairman who seated him on his right, the Consul-General being seated on the Chairman's left.

WELCOME TO SIR JOHN JORDAN.

In moving the first motion the Chairman said:—

"Gentlemen.—I rise to move that this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"Hongkong's status on this occasion is a little different from that of all the other Chambers of Commerce represented, as she is a British Colony, but nevertheless her interests are inseparably bound up with those of China; many indeed are the occasions in the past on which my Chamber has sought the assistance, through the Hongkong Government, of His Majesty's Minister, and never has that assistance been denied us.

Moreover, we now have our own Councillor to the Legation in Mr. Brett, and consequently feel that we are in closer touch with Peking than heretofore.

"This Conference, the first of its kind, would not have been complete without the presence of Sir John Jordan. His willingness to attend I think foreshadows a still closer relationship between British commercial and industrial interests in China and the Consular service, and in no place in the world is this so necessary as it is out here. Sir John's presence also, to my mind, provides desirable evidence of the importance of the occasion and, of the earnestness of our intentions. I use the words 'desirable evidence' advisedly, because I will frankly admit, I had difficulty in convincing some that I was going to Shanghai primarily for this Conference and not for the event which coincidence has decreed should follow immediately after. (Laughter.) I am no pessimist, but there are surely warnings enough to convince every business man that the future of British trade at this critical period demands the most serious and collective attention of those engaged in it, and if we are to keep our place in the markets of the world, let alone the little line from Shanghai to Woosung, which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., laid, was being torn up and the rails removed to the wilds of Formosa.

"In those days trade was confined to a few coast ports, but the vision of the interior was just beginning to be realized, and the travels of early pioneers like Margary, Gill, Baber and others turned the thoughts of men to the great unknown lands beyond the coast. The merchants in the ports began to grasp the meaning of the 4,000,000 square miles of territory and the 300,000,000 of Chinese who formed the consuming and producing factors on which rested the basis of China's foreign trade.

"In doing so, I think I can hardly do better than recall the fact that up to about the year 1875 one of the titles borne by His Majesty's Minister in China was that of Chief Superintendent of Trade."

"If you will remind yourselves of how the title came into existence you will agree that its emergence presaged much that brings us all together to-day.

"Originally, as you will remember, trade between the United Kingdom and China was monopolized by the East India Company and under this system did not exceed £600,000 per annum. In 1834 the monopoly was abolished, and two years later the value of the trade had increased to nearly £1,500,000, while ten years after that it had more than doubled. The abolition of the Company's monopoly thus proved itself to have been a liberating event and it is with this event that the title Chief Superintendent of Trade is historically associated, for such political authority as had hitherto been wielded by the Company was henceforward vested in the representative of the Crown. Thus from the earliest days of our commercial activities in this country the superintendence of His Majesty's representative has been no mere formalism but a reality associated with liberalism, expansion and initiative, while to-day it has become linked with the first organized attempt to unite British merchants throughout China.

"I think that this sequence of events is an inspiring one, in which we may read great significance to-day, a significance made all the more pointed and vital by the esteem in which we all hold the Representative of the Crown whom to-day we have the honour of welcoming, H. M. Minister, Sir John Jordan. There is no man in China in whom British merchants place such implicit reliance, none to whose superintendence they so readily and unhesitatingly entrust their affairs. There is not one amongst us who would not regard as a privilege his guidance and advice.

"And I say this, on behalf of a community which is very far from being uncritical, which puts very practical tests to values and claims, which has, I hope, its due sense of propriety and the fitness of things, but which does not attach over-awed estimates to any designations as such. The resolution of welcome which I put to this Conference is as matter-of-fact and as genuine as the history I have just recalled to you and I should not have been moving it had it not been inspired by a common wish to have with us on an occasion so vital to ourselves one of whose interest in us we felt so sure.

"We are deeply appreciative of this interest and of the testimony to its vitality which His Majesty's Minister's acceptance of our invitation constitutes. It is no light task which Sir John Jordan has undertaken, and he has undertaken not only at a time when the purely political duties of his position are peculiarly heavy but after years of exceptional strain. The Great War, necessitating as it did the curtailment of Britain's imperial strength in Europe, the Near and the Middle East, threw on to the shoulders of His Majesty's Minister in China addi-

tionally responsibility of a very grave character. The prestige of Great Britain had to be upheld in the face of unprecedented difficulties and there must have been many an hour of crisis in which Sir John Jordan had to rely mainly on himself.

"Yet after all this strain when most men would feel and justify entitled to leisure and ease, His Majesty's Minister has been willing to attend this Conference and participate in its councils.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"Hongkong's status on this occasion is a little different from that of all the other Chambers of Commerce represented, as she is a British Colony, but nevertheless her interests are inseparably bound up with those of China; many indeed are the occasions in the past on which my Chamber has sought the assistance, through the Hongkong Government, of His Majesty's Minister, and never has that assistance been denied us.

Moreover, we now have our own Councillor to the Legation in Mr. Brett, and consequently feel that we are in closer touch with Peking than heretofore.

"This Conference, the first of its kind, would not have been complete without the presence of Sir John Jordan. His willingness to attend I think foreshadows a still closer relationship between British commercial and industrial interests in China and the Consular service, and in no place in the world is this so necessary as it is out here. Sir John's presence also, to my mind, provides desirable evidence of the importance of the occasion and, of the earnestness of our intentions. I use the words 'desirable evidence' advisedly, because I will frankly admit, I had difficulty in convincing some that I was going to Shanghai primarily for this Conference and not for the event which coincidence has decreed should follow immediately after. (Laughter.) I am no pessimist, but there are surely warnings enough to convince every business man that the future of British trade at this critical period demands the most serious and collective attention of those engaged in it, and if we are to keep our place in the markets of the world, let alone the little line from Shanghai to Woosung, which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., laid, was being torn up and the rails removed to the wilds of Formosa.

"In those days trade was confined to a few coast ports, but the vision of the interior was just beginning to be realized, and the travels of early pioneers like Margary, Gill, Baber and others turned the thoughts of men to the great unknown lands beyond the coast. The merchants in the ports began to grasp the meaning of the 4,000,000 square miles of territory and the 300,000,000 of Chinese who formed the consuming and producing factors on which rested the basis of China's foreign trade.

"In doing so, I think I can hardly do better than recall the fact that up to about the year 1875 one of the titles borne by His Majesty's Minister in China was that of Chief Superintendent of Trade."

"If you will remind yourselves of how the title came into existence you will agree that its emergence presaged much that brings us all together to-day.

"Originally, as you will remember, trade between the United Kingdom and China was monopolized by the East India Company and under this system did not exceed £600,000 per annum. In 1834 the monopoly was abolished, and two years later the value of the trade had increased to nearly £1,500,000, while ten years after that it had more than doubled. The abolition of the Company's monopoly thus proved itself to have been a liberating event and it is with this event that the title Chief Superintendent of Trade is historically associated, for such political authority as had hitherto been wielded by the Company was henceforward vested in the representative of the Crown. Thus from the earliest days of our commercial activities in this country the superintendence of His Majesty's representative has been no mere formalism but a reality associated with liberalism, expansion and initiative, while to-day it has become linked with the first organized attempt to unite British merchants throughout China.

"I think that this sequence of events is an inspiring one, in which we may read great significance to-day, a significance made all the more pointed and vital by the esteem in which we all hold the Representative of the Crown whom to-day we have the honour of welcoming, H. M. Minister, Sir John Jordan. There is no man in China in whom British merchants place such implicit reliance, none to whose superintendence they so readily and unhesitatingly entrust their affairs. There is not one amongst us who would not regard as a privilege his guidance and advice.

"And I say this, on behalf of a community which is very far from being uncritical, which puts very practical tests to values and claims, which has, I hope, its due sense of propriety and the fitness of things, but which does not attach over-awed estimates to any designations as such. The resolution of welcome which I put to this Conference is as matter-of-fact and as genuine as the history I have just recalled to you and I should not have been moving it had it not been inspired by a common wish to have with us on an occasion so vital to ourselves one of whose interest in us we felt so sure.

"We are deeply appreciative of this interest and of the testimony to its vitality which His Majesty's Minister's acceptance of our invitation constitutes. It is no light task which Sir John Jordan has undertaken, and he has undertaken not only at a time when the purely political duties of his position are peculiarly heavy but after years of exceptional strain. The Great War, necessitating as it did the curtailment of Britain's imperial strength in Europe, the Near and the Middle East, threw on to the shoulders of His Majesty's Minister in China addi-

tionally responsibility of a very grave character. The prestige of Great Britain had to be upheld in the face of unprecedented difficulties and there must have been many an hour of crisis in which Sir John Jordan had to rely mainly on himself.

"Yet after all this strain when most men would feel and justify entitled to leisure and ease, His Majesty's Minister has been willing to attend this Conference and participate in its councils.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

"Hongkong is indeed honoured in being granted the privilege of seconding this resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution.

"For we feel deeply and sincerely grateful. I move accordingly:—That this Conference of Chambers, the first of its kind in the history of British trade in China, heartily welcomes H. M. Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present."

MR. DODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, representing the Hongkong Chamber, in seconding the motion said:—

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 6 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday excepted, at 2 p.m.)

From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required. Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mandarins, or from Messrs. Tico, Coop & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BAKIWA, SEMARANG AND SURABAYA.

FOR JAVA PORTS.

FOR JAPAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

SUENOS AIRES—Rio Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Monday, 17th November.

SOMBAJ & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 26th November.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 8th December.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY & MELEBURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

MADRAS MARU Saturday, 15th November.

KUNAJIRI MARU Friday, 5th December.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 17th November.

CANADA MARU Thursday, 27th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KADU MARU Sunday, 16th November.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY Thursday, 20th November.

SOKO MARU Thursday, 27th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moto, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

HAIKONG	Nov. 14, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YUNGBOW ... Nov. 15, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW ... Nov. 18, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG ... Nov. 18, at Noon.
MATILLA, CEBU & ILIQUIL	TABING ... Nov. 18, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular Schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 38.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

KOBE	KWAISANG ... FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KWINGKANG ... FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	KWONGKANG ... FRIDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	KWAKKANG ... FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	KOONGKANG ... FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	CHONGKING ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight.
CHEFUO	CHONGKING ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	FOOKKANG ... TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGKANG ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, Daylight.
BANDARAN	HINEKANG ... SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at Noon.
KOBE	CHARSANG ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 6 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo, Colombo, and Hongkong to Japan, sending to and from Hongkong via the same route.

SHANGHAI LINE—These steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SAILINGS—approximately every two days between Hongkong and Singapore.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading are issued to All Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Bills of Lading

SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NOVARA	19th December	23rd January	1st February
KASHEGAR	26th December	30th January	

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	16th December	2nd January

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
GREGORY APCAR	17th Nov. at 1 p.m.	6th December

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	26th Nov.	17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
NOVARA	18th Nov.	2nd December
ARRATOON APCAR	19th Nov.	27th November (Kobe via Shai.)
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th December (Shai.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabin staff fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamer and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.

on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival after which date they cannot be recognised. No

Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Foreign Passes, Freight Books, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vaux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHEIMA MARU Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Saturday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 14th November at noon.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 28th November at noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 10th November, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murrano, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU Thursday, 27th November.

SHINYO MARU Friday, 28th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU Tuesday, 26th November.

MUBORAN MARU Thursday, 4th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Saturday, 26th December, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU Friday, 14th November, at 3 p.m.

HWAN WU Monday, 17th November.

KITANO MARU Tuesday, 25th November, at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU Thursday, 11th December, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.).

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Friday, 21st November.

TRUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of November.

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

13, YASUDA, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 322 & 324.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, etc.	Fonsi Maru	Toyo Eisan Kaisha	On 14th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Korea Maru	Toyo Eisan Kaisha	On 3rd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	China	China Mail a.s. Co., Ltd.	On 19th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 20th December.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Wheatland	The Admiral Line	About 9th Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th Nov.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shai, etc.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 19th November.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 27th November.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tanlung	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
New York, Panama	Kyo Maru	Toyo Eisan Kaisha	On 24th Nov.
Portland	Shingyoku	The Admiral Line & The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 25th Nov.
New York via Panama	Lowther Castle	Lowther Castle	About 9th Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tanco Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Wingsang	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai & Tsinhsia	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th Nov., at Noon.
Tientsin, Whampai & Chefoo	Yingchow	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Nov., at 2 p.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Cheongshing	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Nagato Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov.
Keeling via Swatow & Amoy	Van Waerwijk	Java-China-Japan Line	On 19th Nov.
Hainan	Kaiyong	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov.
London via Singapore, Yang & C. Co., etc.	Loongsang	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Nov.
Malta, Sicily, Malta & Colombo	Seagull	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
London and Aden	Alps Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Nov., at Noon.
London via Singapore, Yang & C. Co., etc.	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th November.
Malta, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Novara	P. & O. S.L. & C.L.	On 17th Dec.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said			

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"LOWTHER CASTLE"

Will be despatched on or about

24th November.

Via PANAMA

For Freight & Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

via SUEZ,

End December/beginning January.

Freight & particulars apply

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"BEN VORLICH."

FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON

AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

17th inst., will be subject to rent.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

"The great remedy for all this will be found in the extension of railway communication which proves a wonderful solvent of all difficulties. China has less than 7,000 miles of railway—she requires at least 50,000, and the problem of how the great desideratum is to be supplied will doubtless receive your earnest attention as it has mine during all the years I have been in Peking. The construction of railways will necessitate an immense outlay, and as there unfortunately seems little prospect of China supplying the money herself, we can only hope that it will be forthcoming from foreign countries in spite of the urgent calls in other parts of the world and that China herself will come to see that a unified system of railways makes for safety and efficiency."

TRADE GROWTH DESPITE UNREST.

"I find on all sides great dissatisfaction with the constant unrest in the country, and there can be no doubt that that unrest is a great hindrance to the development of trade. At the same time it is a striking fact that the trade of the country last year was greater than it has ever been before and that the life and trade of the people was, less affected by the party struggle than one would have anticipated from the perusal of the operations of war detailed day by day in the Chinese press. One realizes that most of the battles are fought on paper and that silver bullets form a substantial part of the ammunition."

"We must remember that in the past China has not needed a Government in the modern sense. Local government has been developed to an extent that has been sufficient for the needs of the people. The spread of communications and newspapers and trade, bringing the provinces into closer touch with one another, and the whole country into closer touch with the outside world, has created the need for an effective Government. The great task before China at present is the evolving of such a Government. I fear that the process will be a very slow one, and in the meanwhile we must go on steadily with our work, finding such safeguards as we can."

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

"Here in China it is in an economic and not in a political sense that this fact is significant. Hongkong is the only British Colony in the Far East and in China Britons are not colonists and entertain no colonial ambitions. Nor has the Conference any interest in politics as such. Psychologically, on the other hand, that is happening to-day which has always happened wherever British citizens have enjoyed freedom of self-expression. From the days when Britain first began to send her sons abroad they have always set up assemblies of some kind or other. In the majority of instances such assemblies have had government for their object, which on this particular occasion is not the case. That difference, however, between to-day's great event and similar events in the past is an accidental one. The national traditions and temper which brought them to pass, and which brought to-day's Conference together, are one and the same, and by virtue of that all important fact to-day witnesses the story of Britons in China running into, and becoming merged with, the main channel of Britain's imperial history. That is one reason why this Conference is so important and why this Chamber has been an ardent advocate of it for months past."

INDIVIDUAL OR STATE?

"Another is the potentiality inherent in this Assembly for nationalizing individual effort. If, for example, the first Resolution on the Agenda is passed—and I quote this one because it strikes the keynote of this Conference—the Resolution, namely, 'that British manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom and the Dominions be urged, where practicable, to use British agents for the sale and distribution of their goods'—it will pledge all who are in agreement with it not only to disuse of pre-war laxity in forming commercial connections, but to underlying principles which mark a great advance on pre-war economics regarded from a national standpoint. In pre-war days three main conceptions, one—that each individual is the best judge of his own interests and should, therefore, be left free to prosecute them; another, that no Government is wise enough

to interfere in the affairs of

the individual."

"British trade in China has been under many disabilities during the war years owing to disorganization at the producing centres and to

lack of transport. The return to normal conditions must necessarily be slow. We have been through difficult times and our people are war-worn and greatly strained. But there are evidences that England is emerging from the worst of her troubles. Our people are sound, and in their own slow but solid fashion they are readjusting themselves to new conditions. I have a great faith in the recuperative powers and the common sense of the English, and I believe that we can look to the future with confidence and hope. Every step of progress which is made towards reconstruction by the British communities in any part of the world is a help to those at home. I have every confidence that you will do your best in the common cause, and I wish you all success in your coming deliberations."

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES.

"At the conclusion of H.M. Minister's speech the Chairman moved that the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, accord a hearty

vote of welcome to the representatives of the Chambers affiliated with it, and to the representatives of the Hongkong Chamber, and in moving this Resolution said—

"Sir John Jordan and Gentlemen, it is a source of great pride and pleasure to me to have been selected for this task and I should like to express the great gratification I feel at having been elected to preside over this Conference. As the first meeting of its kind in the history of British trade in China it is a unique occasion and one which marks a new era in British enterprise. Until the Chambers which to-day meet together in council, came into existence four years ago, the only body which gave British business the China Association, a society which has done, and will continue to do excellent work, but which is not adapted to the varied needs of commerce. Until to-day the Chambers, though acting together when possible, have never all discussed common problems in a common assembly. This morning, however, sees unfurled in China the essential banner of British nationalism, witnesses the inaugural convention of a deliberative assembly, which, it is hoped will meet annually, and so sets upon British enterprise in the Far East the seal and character which all expansions of England have borne since the dawn of the Colonial era.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

"If, accordingly, this Conference pledges itself, as it may be expected to do, to the use where practicable of British agents for the sale and distribution of British goods, it will

pledge itself to a principle which, I have observed in all its implications, will co-ordinate British enterprise in China in a way in which it has never been co-ordinated before. For the principle and the ideas associated with it are national through and through, and if every Briton engaged in commerce in this country conducts his business in accordance with them, the result must be, on the one hand, a vivid conception of national duty and responsibility in all branches of our commercial life, on the other a higher degree of co-operation and organization."

"This question of cooperation seems to me to be a most important one, and while I cannot hope to deal adequately with it in the time at my disposal I would venture to discuss it in outline.

"Stated in its broadest terms, the problem is how to adapt our inherent and traditional individualism to circumstances favouring large-scale organizations. It has been said and I think with truth, that the leading fact in the business issue between Britain and Germany during the last quarter-century was that Britain had been a country of a great number of little hundred-thousand-pound businesses, with a tradition of mutual competition, with indeed, competition preached as a gospel, while Germany had been a country of fewer and co-operating five million businesses and combines.

"If this characterization is correct it would seem to go some way towards explaining why, after about the year 1881, Britain's industry and trade, though it continued to expand, did so less markedly than that of her rivals. Other explanations have, I know, been advanced—there is the whole tariff controversy to draw upon. I would, however, submit that a good deal of Germany's, as of America's success, was due to her appreciation of the fact that modern conditions demand large-scale organizations.

THE COMMON WELFARE.

"Now you cannot have large-scale organizations without some merging of individual effort in a common scheme, without some loss of individual identity. And that with us is the trouble. For generations past individual initiative and effort have been the key to our success, and we do not take kindly to any system which tends to over-ride the individual. To a certain extent, of course, this is only a matter of habit and to that extent we ought not to use it as an argument against changing our ways.

To a certain extent also, however, it is a matter of temperament, of natural aptitude which is a very different thing. You disregard temperament and natural aptitude at your peril, and when it has been largely responsible for making London the money market of the world, arguments in favour of a system at first sight opposed to, or to put it not quite so strongly, out of accord with national temperament, are obviously liable to be greeted with a good deal of scepticism.

"A mere balancing of habit against temperament, however, might lead us into a very nice and precise psychological discussion but would not, from a practical standpoint, get us very much further. It seems best briefly to review various types of large-scale organizations and to see whether any of them are applicable to business in this country. There are different methods of classification. There is the class of organization in which members of a combine dispose of their produce through a central selling agency,

Then there are those in which there is no central selling agency but in which agreements exist for the maintenance of price, limitation of territory, etc. Thirdly, there are combinations which do not concern themselves with price or territory but with Government, has illustrated in a variety of ways that what is good for the individual is not necessarily good for the State and has superimposed on the desirability of obtaining goods in the cheapest market that of making all commercial transactions, wherever possible, benefit one's own people in preference to those of a competing nationality. The mere conception of plenty, which was the doctrinaire economist's basis for cosmopolitanism as opposed to nationalism in trade, has been shown to be insufficiently compatible in view of the realities of international life as illustrated by the war and all that led up to it.

"Or, you can take a different method of classification and speak of permanent and temporary, or of vertical and horizontal organizations. The term vertical applies to concerns which endeavour to obtain control of all operations from the purchase of raw material down to the sale of the finished product. The term horizontal applies to associations of manufacturers of competing products.

THE MORAL FOR THE MERCHANT.

"Now some of you may possibly be saying to yourselves these details are very interesting from a manufacturer's standpoint but how do they apply to us whose interests are mainly mercantile?"

"My reply is that as merchants it is incumbent upon us to do our utmost to increase Britain's export trade. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to familiarize ourselves with all the plans that are being laid before manufacturers at the present moment and with the plans which manufacturers are themselves projecting to increase Britain's export trade. Are we satisfied that we are cooperating to the fullest possible extent with the men who make the things which we sell and that they are so co-operating with us? If we are, then all is well; if we are not, then the sooner both parties meet in council the better. The manufacturers for their part are not by any means satisfied, and the Federation of British Industries, which is a big association of manufacturers, is about to send out a special representative to Shanghai to see what can be done to improve matters. As Chairman of this Conference—which is mainly a conference of merchants, many of whom, however, hold sole agencies for large manufacturing interests, I would like the Federation to know that we are prepared to do all in our power to co-operate with them in what is to our common interest—the increase of British trade."

"The Chairman then proceeded to put test questions to the Conference with a view to discovering whether manufacturers and merchants are working along the best possible lines, and argued from them that in several directions there seemed room for greater co-operation, his conviction being that the tendency in the direction of combination would become more and more pronounced.

"That, he said, was why Chairman H.M. Government to do all in its power to expedite the promulgation by the Chinese Government of a Law to secure protection to all bona fide Trade Marks used in China against infringement, imitation or colourable imitation. Other questions of a confidential character were also dealt with.

The following resolutions were passed on November 6:

1.—"While this Conference sympathizes with the desire of the Chinese to see extra-territoriality abolished, and realizes the benefits that would accrue through throwing the country open to residence and trade, it considers as essential preliminaries to the surrender of extra-territorial rights the establishment of stable government, a satisfactory code of laws, and satisfactory arrangements for the administration of such laws, and this Conference suggests that efforts should be made, to carry into effect the agreement by Great Britain to assist China in reforming her judicial system in pursuance of Article 12 of the Treaty of 1902."

Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, a member of the General Committee of the Shanghai Chamber, seconded with a brief speech which contained valuable suggestions.

THE CONFERENCE IN COMMITTEE.

"The Chairman then moved that the Conference go into Committee; that H.M. Commercial Counsellor of Legation, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., preside; that meetings and discussions be open to all members of the Chambers represented. In moving this Resolution the Chairman briefly explained, that the Conference went into Committee not because there was any intention of excluding any member of the Chambers represented, but as a method of handling in the best way what was a pretty long agenda. It was proposed that Mr. Fox should preside over the Conference in Committee, in the first place because he held the position of Honorary Vice-President of the Shanghai Chamber, and in the second place because he had a thorough knowledge of the Chamber's business. Tientsin, in the person of Mr. R. G. Buchan, seconded.

A mere balancing of habit against temperament, however, might lead us into a very nice and precise psychological discussion but would not, from a practical standpoint, get us very much further. It seems best briefly to review various types of large-scale organizations and to see whether any of them are applicable to business in this country. There are different methods of classification. There is the class of organization in which members of a combine dispose of their produce through a central selling agency,

H.M. Commercial Counsellor of Legation then rose to address the Conference, and in a speech which reached a high standard of excellence reviewed the history of the various Chambers, dwelt upon the changes which the war had wrought in compelling all Britons to look at commercial questions from a national standpoint, and emphasized the value of the work which the British Chambers of Commerce were doing all over China. He dealt with his own relations with the Shanghai Chamber; paid a tribute to the earnestness of purpose with which its General and Sub-Committees worked, and referred in the happiest, and with the most amusing, terms to the relation of British officials in general with commercial bodies. At the conclusion of this address the Chairman declared the session at an end, informing all present that the Conference would re-open in Committee at half-past two.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following Resolutions were passed at the afternoon session:

1. Post-Bellum Commercial Policy.

"That H.M. Government be requested to give as early as possible an indication of the principles it intends to adopt in the matter of trade with Germany and that this Conference register its earnest hope that British manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom and the Dominions will, where practicable, use British agents for the sale and distribution of their goods."

2. Spheres of Influence and Railway Development.

"That this Conference is of the opinion that the time has come when the policy of the 'open door' should be reaffirmed as an essential commercial principle and that its reaffirmation be accompanied by an international agreement for the abolition of spheres of influence and for the development of the Chinese railway system under efficient management."

3. Currency and Finance.

"That the Chinese Government be strongly urged to take steps to discontinue the use of sycee and to establish a uniform currency of dollars and subsidiary silver and copper coinage throughout the country; to open a mint in Shanghai for the new coinage of dollars and to place other mints under efficient control, so that uniformity of standard may be preserved."

4. Trade Marks.

"That this Conference urges H.M. Government to do all in its power to expedite the promulgation by the Chinese Government of a Law to secure protection to all bona fide Trade Marks used in China against infringement, imitation or colourable imitation. Other questions of a confidential character were also dealt with.

The following resolutions were passed on November 6:

1.—"While this Conference sympathizes with the desire of the Chinese to see extra-territoriality abolished, and realizes the benefits that would accrue through throwing the country open to residence and trade, it considers as essential preliminaries to the surrender of extra-territorial rights the establishment of stable government, a satisfactory code of laws, and satisfactory arrangements for the administration of such laws, and this Conference suggests that efforts should be made, to carry into effect the agreement by Great Britain to assist China in reforming her judicial system in pursuance of Article 12 of the Treaty of 1902."

Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, a member of the General Committee of the Shanghai Chamber, seconded with a brief speech which contained valuable suggestions.

THE CONFERENCE IN COMMITTEE.

"The Chairman then moved that the Conference go into Committee; that H.M. Commercial Counsellor of Legation, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., preside; that meetings and discussions be open to all members of the Chambers represented. In moving this Resolution the Chairman briefly explained, that the Conference went into Committee not because there was any intention of excluding any member of the Chambers represented, but as a method of handling in the best way what was a pretty long agenda. It was proposed that Mr. Fox should preside over the Conference in Committee, in the first place because he held the position of Honorary Vice-President of the Shanghai Chamber, and in the second place because he had a thorough knowledge of the Chamber's business. Tientsin, in the person of Mr. R. G. Buchan, seconded.

A mere balancing of habit against temperament, however, might lead us into a very nice and precise psychological discussion but would not, from a practical standpoint, get us very much further. It seems best briefly to review various types of large-scale organizations and to see whether any of them are applicable to business in this country. There are different methods of classification. There is the class of organization in which members of a combine dispose of their produce through a central selling agency,

MANY men, although well equipped with every luxury as far as clothing is concerned, overlook the importance of possessing a really useful Bath Gown. Our stock consists of a large variety in Cotton, Flannel or Towelling, the prices being extremely moderate.



MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16 Des Vaux Road. Telephone 29.

YU CHONG 盛章裕
TEA MERCHANT.
85 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

An allowance of 5% discount will be extended to the 10th November, 1919, ON TEAS sent to England for Christmas.



SOMETHING USEFUL FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
BICYCLES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
VARIOUS SIZES.
TRICYCLES.
COASTERS HAND CARS
AND
SCOOTERS.
A VARIETY CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED.
EXILE GARAGE
53-55 DES VAUX ROAD.

Other considerations preclude the cable companies from establishing themselves at Swatow, representations should be made in the name of this Conference through diplomatic channels to the Chinese authorities with a view to the speedy and permanent improvement of the existing telegraph service of this port, not only in regard to the transmission of messages, but also in regard to the efficiency of the local staff of clerks, etc.

5.—"That this Conference is of the opinion that steps should be taken as soon as possible to carry into effect the terms of Article 8 of the Mackay Treaty which provided for the abolition of iukin in return for an increase in the import duties, but considers it essential that before giving their consent to an increase of the import duties the Treaty Powers should obtain from the Chinese Government satisfactory guarantees against the institution of any other forms of inland taxation of merchandise direct or indirect."

6.—"That this Conference believes the new Anglo-Chinese co-operative movement evidenced in schemes for co-operative enterprises and in social clubs such as exist in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, and urges the formation of similar institutions in all large treaty ports."

7.—"That this Conference is of the opinion that the Chinese Government should be urged to institute copyright laws having in view the securing to British authors, publishers and copyright owners protection in China against unauthorized reproductions of their literary, dramatic and artistic works."

8.—"That the attention of the Chinese Government be urgently directed to the suppression of piracy and state of lawlessness which exists within the confines of the Province of Kuangtung and more especially in the Canton Delta, resulting in a condition of affairs which is most detrimental to trade generally and the prosperity of the South of China."

The following resolutions were passed on Nov. 7.

1.—"That this Conference attaches the utmost importance to the educational

(Continued on Page 10.)

MUSTARD & CO.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE
THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

Tel. No. 1186.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE.

The value of science became so obvious under war conditions, that the establishment of the Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research and its endowment with 1,000,000, met with little or no opposition. It was recognised practically universally that the masters of words, such as it has been the main aim of our traditional system of secondary education to produce, must give way to the creators of ideas, and the official whose principal qualification lay in his ability to write a readable report on any given subject, had to surrender the direction of whole fields of endeavour to others whose literary style might possibly be at fault, but who were endowed with insight and imagination.

Ruskin, master of English prose as he was, would have proved a poor substitute for men like Sir Herbert Jackson, who gave such effective help towards the solution of the problem of supplying the insistent military demand for varieties of glass previously obtained from Germany, or for those who gave us the Stokes gun or the tank, which in both cases were only forced on the departments concerned by extraordinary persistency and pertinacity.

The war is over, and the Ruskin school, which holds with Plato and Socrates that truth can be reached by *a priori* reasoning unchecked by observation or experiment, is still numerically very strong, and quite naturally includes a very large proportion of our journalists and public men. There is therefore some danger that a strongly backed movement may arise urging the abolition, or more probably starvation, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, as one step towards that drastic reduction in our national expenditure which all parties are agreed is essential if bankruptcy is to be avoided.

Engineering.



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

If you use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to rub and heal the first pinches, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. F. Newell & Son, Ltd. 27, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Sold everywhere.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 13 NOVEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

	11 A.M.
Banks	11.00
Sterling Exchange 40 T.T.	11.00
Hongkong Banks	11.00
Macao Investments	11.00
Canton Ins.	11.00
North China Ins.	11.00
Union Ins.	11.00
Yangtze Ins.	11.00
Far Eastern	11.00
Fire Insurance	11.00
China Fire Ins.	11.00
Hongkong Fire Ins.	11.00
Shanghai	11.00
Dow Jones	11.00
H.K. Steamboats	11.00
Indo-China (Prod.)	11.00
Do. (Def.)	11.00
Shell Transport	11.00
11/8 Ins. from London	11.00
Star Ferries	11.00
Revenue	11.00
China Sugars	11.00
Malabon Sugars	11.00
Miners	11.00
Kalian Mining Adm.	11.00
Langkawi	11.00
Shanghai Loans	11.00
Shai Explorations	11.00
Rangoon	11.00
Tronch Mines	11.00
Ural Carparks	11.00
Dover Wharves, Godown, &c.	11.00
H. & H. Wharves	11.00
H. & W. Docks	11.00
Shai Docks	11.00
T 121 b.	11.00
New Engineering	11.00
Lands, Hotels, & Businesses	11.00
Central Estates	11.00
Hongkong Hotels	11.00
Hongkong Lands	11.00
Humphreys	11.00
Kowloon Lands	11.00
Land Reclamations	11.00
West Pointe	11.00
Corporation Mills	11.00
Two Cottons	11.00
King Yiks	11.00
Loi King Mows	11.00
Oriental	11.00
Shanghai Cottons	11.00
Yangtzeopos	11.00
MISCELLANEOUS	11.00
Cements	11.00
China-Borneo	11.00
China Lights Old & New	11.00
China-Providents	11.00
Dairy Farms	11.00
H.K. Electrical	11.00
Macao Ins.	11.00
Hongkong Buses	11.00
H.K. Tramways	11.00
Peak Tramways (Old)	11.00
do. (New)	11.00
Steam Laundries	11.00
H.K. Steel Foundry	11.00
Water-bots	11.00
Watsons	11.00
Powells	11.00
Whisman	11.00

JUST ARRIVED
A quantity of New
FILM PACKS
\$1.00 per pack of 12.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Ice House Street Tel. 1013.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG, 13 NOVEMBER, 1919.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Manila, Canton.

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank's staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and France.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, November 13, 1919.

On London

Bank, Wts

On demand

4 days sight

4 months' sight

6 months' sight

12 months' sight

Documentary, 4 months' sight

On Paris

On demand

Credit, 4 months' sight

On New York

On demand

Credit, 30 days' sight

On Bombay

Wire

On Calcutta

Wire

On Singapore

On demand

On Manila

On Shanghai

On demand

30 days' sight (private paper), nom.

On Yokohama

On demand

10 days' sight

12 days' sight

14 days' sight

16 days' sight

18 days' sight

20 days' sight

22 days' sight

24 days' sight

26 days' sight

28 days' sight

30 days' sight

32 days' sight

34 days' sight

36 days' sight

38 days' sight

40 days' sight

42 days' sight

44 days' sight

46 days' sight

48 days' sight

50 days' sight

52 days' sight

54 days' sight

56 days' sight

58 days' sight

60 days' sight

62 days' sight

64 days' sight

66 days' sight

68 days' sight

70 days' sight

72 days' sight

74 days' sight

76 days' sight

78 days' sight

80 days' sight

82 days' sight

84 days' sight

86 days' sight

88 days' sight

90 days' sight

92 days' sight

94 days' sight

96 days' sight

98 days' sight

100 days' sight

102 days' sight

104 days' sight

106 days' sight

108 days' sight

110 days' sight

112 days' sight

114 days' sight

116 days' sight

118 days' sight

120 days' sight

122 days' sight

124 days' sight

126 days' sight

128 days' sight

130 days' sight

132 days' sight

134 days' sight

136 days' sight

138 days' sight

140 days' sight

142 days' sight

144 days' sight

146 days' sight

148 days' sight

150 days' sight

152 days' sight

154 days' sight

156 days' sight

158 days' sight

</

THE CHINA MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

London, November 7th.
The Railwaymen's Conference.

London, November 7th.
The Railwaymen's Conference just concluded, "made it perfectly clear that the Executive must immediately press for the settlement of the big question." A meeting with Mr. Lloyd George was arranged for Thursday.

THE ANNUAL MOTOR EXHIBITION.

London, November 7th.
The annual Motor Exhibition at Olympia is attracting enormous attention. Crowds of visitors have arrived in London, previous attendance records being broken in the first two hours.

AUTO CHIEFS' LOYAL ADDRESS.

London, November 8th.
A deputation of Auto Chiefs headed by the Paramount chief of Griffiths, has come in train from South Africa. The auto has been extensively tested and to-day received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace when they presented their address: "In assuring His Majesty of our loyalty, we are the living reply, picturesquely employing the Auto mode of speech. His Majesty said: "Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I am pleased to receive you. Your nation remains as loyal and devoted to me as to any revered father. King Edward, and I, are now your grandfather. Que! I let you know I am glad to have your country's sons on the signal victory which has rewarded the efforts of my forces and those of my Allies in the great war. I received your petition and handed it to my Counsellor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and before you go back to your country, he will give you my reply. I wish you also return to Basutoland. Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I have spoken."

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Ottawa, November 7th.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales addressed the House of Commons. The session of the House of Commons was temporarily suspended while His Highness briefly addressed the House from the Speaker's desk.

The members sang the National Anthem when the Prince of Wales entered. Prince and the looked forward to hearing the debates when he was next in Canada which he hoped was to be soon. He, therefore said, "In return" not good-bye. His Highness also visited the Senate.

THE EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

Caïro, November 7th.
A Government Proclamation has been issued prohibiting demonstrations owing to repressive incidents occurring at large gatherings.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, November 7th.
The following are the results of the Liverpool Cup:—
My Dear 1
Alasne 3
Sir Berkeley 3
Betting: 9 to 4 against My Dear; 10 to 1 against Alasne; 7 to 2 Sir Berkeley.
Thirteen ran. Won by half a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STAFFS.

London, November 7th.
It is officially announced that the staffs of the Government Departments have been reduced by 5,000 since the 1st of September last and now number 400,000 persons.

BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

Paris, November 7th.
It is reported from Sofia that two hundred members of the Radostov party have been arrested in connection with the responsibility for the war. They include the ex-Minister Toncheff, General Petroff and most of the Radostov ex-cabinet Ministers.

Negotiations will be initiated for the extradition of the ex-Tsar Ferdinand, the ex-Generalissimo Jakkoff, and the ex-Premier Radostov.

THE EVACUATION OF OMSK.

London, November 7th.
It is reported as regards the civil evacuation of Omsk, that it is reliably stated that only civil officials are evacuating in view of the necessity of making Omsk a fortified camp and the consequent impossibility of administering the country from there at present but the supreme Governor and also the Council Ministers are remaining.

It is declared that the region between Ishim and Irtysh will be the theatre of decisive battles for the anti-Bolsheviks who are attempting to invade Siberia. Headquarters confirms that Admiral Kolchak's forces are again retreating along the whole front.

AMERICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Washington, November 7th.
The Labour Conference subsequently decided to refer the question of the hours of labour to a special committee.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Washington, November 7th.
As a result of the Coal Committee's order many foreign vessels have been tied up, precedence being given to land traffic before even American ships.

At present 210 vessels in New York are affected. Many of these are British which are believed to be able to proceed to Halifax for coal.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HERR HAASE.

Berlin, November 7th.
Herr Haase, the Independent Socialist, who was shot recently, is dead. He was proceeding to the Reichstag to make a speech reviving the secrets of Germany's relationship with Russia.

"WALLA" LARSEN.

London, November 7th.
The first ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Central Powers was received from Austria, which announced that the law providing for the union of Austria with Germany has been abolished.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Bouter's Service to the China Mail.)
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

London, November 7th.
The Railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, announces that the Railwaymen's Conference just concluded, "made it perfectly clear that the Executive must immediately press for the settlement of the big question." A meeting with Mr. Lloyd George was arranged for Thursday.

THE ANNUAL MOTOR EXHIBITION.

London, November 7th.
The annual Motor Exhibition at Olympia is attracting enormous attention. Crowds of visitors have arrived in London, previous attendance records being broken in the first two hours.

AUTO CHIEFS' LOYAL ADDRESS.

London, November 8th.
A deputation of Auto Chiefs headed by the Paramount chief of Griffiths, has come in train from South Africa. The auto has been extensively tested and to-day received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace when they presented their address: "In assuring His Majesty of our loyalty, we are the living reply, picturesquely employing the Auto mode of speech. His Majesty said: "Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I am pleased to receive you. Your nation remains as loyal and devoted to me as to any revered father. King Edward, and I, are now your grandfather. Que! I let you know I am glad to have your country's sons on the signal victory which has rewarded the efforts of my forces and those of my Allies in the great war. I received your petition and handed it to my Counsellor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and before you go back to your country, he will give you my reply. I wish you also return to Basutoland. Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I have spoken."

All agreed that the gates of the Black Sea must be free to all nations and that the guardianship must no longer be entrusted to the Power that delayed the Trust. It was impossible until there was peace in Russia and that took was not pleasant. There was a prospect of an early issue a few weeks ago. To-day, the indications pointed to a more prolonged and more sanguinary struggle.

The raid on Petrograd had failed. General Benckin's brilliant advance on Moscow was temporarily checked. The latest news from Omsk was not reassuring, but Russia was a land of surprises. He was not making any sort of prediction that the Bolsheviks would conquer the whole of Russia. He did not believe it, because the peasants in their hearts detested Bolshevism.

He dreading interminable campaigns, devastating the country. It was essential for the world's prosperity that Bolshevism could not be destroyed with the sword, that other methods must finally be employed. He wished his prediction was fulfilled. Civilization could not afford a distrusted and desolate Russia.

Referring to the Supreme Council's previous attempts to secure a settlement in Russia, he hoped that the time was not distant when the Powers would be able to renew their attempts with the prospect of success. He did not regret a penny of the help given to North Russia, but Britain could not afford to continue the intervention during an interminable civil war.

He rejoiced that our troops had quitted Russia, because Russia was a quicksand. Victories were easily won there, but the armies of Empires in the past had been overwhelmed in the sands of barren victory.

He hoped that when the winter gave time to all sections in Russia to reflect, an opportunity might be afforded the great Powers to promote peace and contentment in Russia.

Apart from Russia, the outlook was good. It was impossible to expect a return to normal conditions in a year. Referring to M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, he said that the work of salvation had to be taken in hand by all countries.

He dwelt on the strength of Britain's position as compared with other countries. The trade figures showed an admirable recovery. The Labour troubles had been lessening, and there was a better feeling between Capital and Labour. If all put their heart into the task, we would not merely repair the ravages of the war, but enter an era of prosperity such as Britain had never seen. (Cheers).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Bouter's Service to the China Mail.)
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

London, November 7th.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which has reverted to its pre-war pomp, said that the composure and goodwill which has survived as through the war would carry us through peace. Difficult questions awaited settlement.

Firstly, the Adriatic, on which question he was confident that a settlement could be found, compatible with the interests and honour of our gallant allies which came to our help at a critical moment of the war and between whom and the British people feelings of great attachment had always existed. On the other hand, he felt certain that justice would be done to the unfortunate Austrian nationalities. Secondly, Turkey, more troublesome in peace than in war. The Allies had completely agreed on the fundamental principles of the settlement with Turkey, while the intransigence of the Turks must be ended.

All agreed that the gates of the Black Sea must be free to all nations and that the guardianship must no longer be entrusted to the Power that delayed the Trust. It was impossible until there was peace in Russia and that took was not pleasant. There was a prospect of an early issue a few weeks ago. To-day, the indications pointed to a more prolonged and more sanguinary struggle.

The raid on Petrograd had failed. General Benckin's brilliant advance on Moscow was temporarily checked. The latest news from Omsk was not reassuring, but Russia was a land of surprises. He was not making any sort of prediction that the Bolsheviks would conquer the whole of Russia. He did not believe it, because the peasants in their hearts detested Bolshevism.

He dreading interminable campaigns, devastating the country. It was essential for the world's prosperity that Bolshevism could not be destroyed with the sword, that other methods must finally be employed. He wished his prediction was fulfilled. Civilization could not afford a distrusted and desolate Russia.

Referring to the Supreme Council's previous attempts to secure a settlement in Russia, he hoped that the time was not distant when the Powers would be able to renew their attempts with the prospect of success. He did not regret a penny of the help given to North Russia, but Britain could not afford to continue the intervention during an interminable civil war.

He rejoiced that our troops had quitted Russia, because Russia was a quicksand. Victories were easily won there, but the armies of Empires in the past had been overwhelmed in the sands of barren victory.

He hoped that when the winter gave time to all sections in Russia to reflect, an opportunity might be afforded the great Powers to promote peace and contentment in Russia.

Apart from Russia, the outlook was good. It was impossible to expect a return to normal conditions in a year. Referring to M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, he said that the work of salvation had to be taken in hand by all countries.

He dwelt on the strength of Britain's position as compared with other countries. The trade figures showed an admirable recovery. The Labour troubles had been lessening, and there was a better feeling between Capital and Labour. If all put their heart into the task, we would not merely repair the ravages of the war, but enter an era of prosperity such as Britain had never seen. (Cheers).

THE ENABLING BILL.

London, November 7th.
The Enabling Bill, giving the English Church greater freedom of management in its internal affairs, was read a second time in the House of Commons by 304 votes to 16.

The Enabling Bill establishes an Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council to consider measures passed by the Church Assembly requiring Parliamentary sanction.

The Committee's will then be presented to Parliament but no measure is to take effect unless both Houses of Parliament present Addresses to His Majesty.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, Bart., moving the second reading, pointed out the many evils in the internal life of the Church needing removal which can be best effected by giving the Church wider powers to deal with questions of internal welfare.

Mr. T. T. Broad moved the rejection of the Bill contending that if the Church desired freedom, the better way was disestablishment.

Major Harry Barnes, seconding, described the proposals as purely Bolshevik.

Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that no right or privilege was taken from anybody.

Sir D. Maclean opposed the suggested method of electing Church Assemblies which he said was a question for Parliament to decide.

Mr. Bonar Law said that disestablishment could not come for years; therefore the question was whether the Bill would help to make the Church a more useful weapon in fighting evil.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

London, November 7th.
The Board of Trade returns for the month of October show the value of exports at 79 million sterling and the value of imports as 154 million sterling, being increases of 28 million and nearly 38 million sterling respectively, compared with October, 1918.

The exports for the ten months ending October 31st were 1,318 million sterling and the imports 2,691 million sterling, being increases of 279 million and 203 million respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1918.

AUSTRIA'S RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

Paris, November 7th.
The first ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Central Powers was received from Austria, which announced that the law providing for the union of Austria with Germany has been abolished.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.
A boiler explosion entirely destroyed the dye-works at Gendt. Twelve were killed and large numbers were injured.

NOTICES.

(Bouter's Service to the China Mail.)
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

London, November 7th.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which has reverted to its pre-war pomp, said that the composure and goodwill which has survived as through the war would carry us through peace. Difficult questions awaited settlement.

Firstly, the Adriatic, on which question he was confident that a settlement could be found, compatible with the interests and honour of our gallant allies which came to our help at a critical moment of the war and between whom and the British people feelings of great attachment had always existed. On the other hand, he felt certain that justice would be done to the unfortunate Austrian nationalities. Secondly, Turkey, more troublesome in peace than in war. The Allies had completely agreed on the fundamental principles of the settlement with Turkey, while the intransigence of the Turks must be ended.

All agreed that the gates of the Black Sea must be free to all nations and that the guardianship must no longer be entrusted to the Power that delayed the Trust. It was impossible until there was peace in Russia and that took was not pleasant. There was a prospect of an early issue a few weeks ago. To-day, the indications pointed to a more prolonged and more sanguinary struggle.

The raid on Petrograd had failed. General Benckin's brilliant advance on Moscow was temporarily checked. The latest news from Omsk was not reassuring, but Russia was a land of surprises. He was not making any sort of prediction that the Bolsheviks would conquer the whole of Russia. He did not believe it, because the peasants in their hearts detested Bolshevism.

He dreading interminable campaigns, devastating the country. It was essential for the world's prosperity that Bolshevism could not be destroyed with the sword, that other methods must finally be employed. He wished his prediction was fulfilled. Civilization could not afford a distrusted and desolate Russia.

Referring to the Supreme Council's previous attempts to secure a settlement in Russia, he hoped that the time was not distant when the Powers would be able to renew their attempts with the prospect of success. He did not regret a penny of the help given to North Russia, but Britain could not afford to continue the intervention during an interminable civil war.

He rejoiced that our troops had quitted Russia, because Russia was a quicksand. Victories were easily won there, but the armies of Empires in the past had been overwhelmed in the sands of barren victory.

He hoped that when the winter gave time to all sections in Russia to reflect, an opportunity might be afforded the great Powers to promote peace and contentment in Russia.

Apart from Russia, the outlook was good. It was impossible to expect a return to normal conditions in a year. Referring to M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, he said that the work of salvation had to be taken in hand by all countries.

He dwelt on the strength of Britain's position as compared with other countries. The trade figures showed an admirable recovery. The Labour troubles had been lessening, and there was a better feeling between Capital and Labour. If all put their heart into the task, we would not merely repair the ravages of the war, but enter an era of prosperity such as Britain had never seen. (Cheers).

THE ENABLING BILL.

London, November 7th.
The Enabling Bill, giving the English Church greater freedom of management in its internal affairs, was read a second time in the House of Commons by 304 votes to 16.

The Enabling Bill establishes an Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council to consider measures passed by the Church Assembly requiring Parliamentary sanction.

The Committee's will then be presented to Parliament but no measure is to take effect unless both Houses of Parliament present Addresses to His Majesty.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, Bart., moving the second reading, pointed out the many evils in the internal life of the Church needing removal which can be best effected by giving the Church wider powers to deal with questions of internal welfare.

Mr. T. T. Broad moved the rejection of the Bill contending that if the Church desired freedom, the better way was disestablishment.

Major Harry Barnes, seconding, described the proposals as purely Bolshevik.

Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that no right or privilege was taken from anybody.

Sir D. Maclean opposed the suggested method of electing Church Assemblies which he said was a question for Parliament to decide.

Mr. Bonar Law said that disestablishment could not come for years; therefore the question was whether the Bill would help to make the Church a more useful weapon in fighting evil.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

London, November 7th.
The Board of Trade returns for the month of October show the value of exports at 79 million sterling and the value of imports as 154 million sterling, being increases of 28 million and nearly 38 million sterling respectively, compared with October, 1918.

The exports for the ten months ending October 31st were 1,318 million sterling and the imports 2,691 million sterling, being increases of 279 million and 203 million respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1918.

AUSTRIA'S RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

Paris, November 7th.
The first ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Central Powers was received from Austria, which announced that the law providing for the union of Austria with Germany has been abolished.